W. Matthew Brewer

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1796. [N° 1773.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

TREATY,

Between the UNITED STATES, *and His* CATHOLIC MAJESTY.

HIS Catholic Majefty and the United States of America, defiring to conſolidate, on a permanent baſis, the friendſhip and good correſpondence which happily prevails between the two parties, have determined to eſtabliſh, by a Convention, ſeveral points, the ſettlement whereof will be productive of general advantage and reciprocal utility to both nations.

With this intention his Catholic Majeſty has appointed the moſt excellent Lord Don Manuel de Godoy, and Alvarez de Faria, Rois, Sanchez, Zarzoſa, Prince de Paz, Duke de Alcudia, Lord of the Rota de Roma, and of the State of Albala, grandee of Spain of the firſt claſs, perpetual Regidor of the city of Santiago, Knight of the illuſtrious order of the Golden Fleece, and Great Croſs of the Royal and diſtinguiſhed Spaniſh order of Charles III. Commander of Valencia, del Ventoſo, Rivera, and Acenchan in that of Santiago, Knight and Great Croſs of the religious order of St. John: Counſellor of State: Firſt Secretary of State, and Diſpatch Secretary to the Queen: Superintendant General of the Poſts and Highways: Protector of the Royal Academy of the Noble Arts, and of the Royal Societies of Natural Hiſtory, Botany, Chemiſtry, and Aſtronomy: Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber in employment: Captain-General of his armies: Inſpector and Major of the Royal Corps of Body Guards, &c. &c. &c. And the Preſident of the United States, with the advice and conſent of their Senate, has appointed Thomas Pinckney, a citizen of the United States, their Envoy Extraordinary to his Catholic Majeſty. And the ſaid Plenipotentiaries have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Article I. There ſhall be a firm and inviolable peace and ſincere friendſhip between his Catholic Majeſty, his ſucceſſors and ſubjects; and the United States, and their citizens, without exception of perſons or places.

Art. II. To prevent all diſpute on the ſubject of the boundaries, which ſeparate the territories of the two high contracting parties, it is hereby declared and agreed as follows, to wit. The ſouthern boundary of the United States, which divides their territory from the Spaniſh colonies of Eaſt and Weſt Florida, ſhall be deſignated by a line beginning on the river Miſſiſippi, at the northernmoſt part of the 31ſt degree of latitude north of the equator, which from thence ſhall be drawn due eaſt to the middle of the river Apalachicola, or Carahſuche; thence along the middle thereof, to its junction with the Flint; thence ſtraight to the head of St. Mary's river; and thence down the middle thereof, to the Atlantic Ocean. And it is agreed, that if there ſhould be any troops, garriſons, or ſettlements of either party, on the territory of the other, according to the above mentioned boundaries, they ſhall be withdrawn from the ſaid territory within the term of ſix months after the ratification of this treaty, or ſooner if it be poſſible; and that they ſhall be permitted to take with them all the goods and effects which they poſſeſs.

Art. III. In order to carry the preceding article into effect, one Commiſſioner, and one Surveyor, ſhall be appointed by each of the contracting parties, who ſhall meet at the Natches on the left ſide of the river Miſſiſippi before the expiration of the ſix months from the ratification of this Convention; and they ſhall proceed to run and make this boundary according to the ſtipulations of the ſaid article. They ſhall make plats and keep journals of their proceedings, which ſhall be conſidered as part of this Convention, and ſhall have the ſame force, as if they were inſerted therein. And if on any account it ſhould be found neceſſary, that the ſaid Commiſſioners and Surveyors ſhould be accompanied by guards, they ſhall be furniſhed in equal proportion by the commanding officer of his Majeſty's troops in the two Floridas, and the commanding officer of the troops of the United States in the ſouth-weſtern territory, who ſhall act by common conſent, and amicably, as well with reſpect to this point, as to the furniſhing of proviſions and inſtruments, and making every other arrangement which may be neceſſary or uſeful for the execution of this article.

Art. IV. It is likewiſe agreed that the weſtern boundary of the United States, which ſeparates them from the Spaniſh colony of Louiſiana, is in the middle of the channel or bed of the river Miſſiſippi, from the northern boundary of the ſaid States to the completion of the thirty-firſt degree of latitude north of the equator. And his Catholic Majeſty has likewiſe agreed, that the navigation of the ſaid river from its ſource to the ocean, ſhall be free only to his ſubjects and the citizens of the United States, unleſs he ſhould extend this privilege to the ſubjects of other powers by a ſpecial Convention.

Art. V. The two high contracting parties ſhall, by all means in their power, maintain peace and harmony amongſt the ſeveral Indian nations who inhabit the country adjacent to the lines and rivers which by the preceding Article, form the boundaries of the two Floridas; and the better to attain this effect, both parties oblige themſelves expreſſly to reſtrain, by force, all hoſtilities on the part of the Indian nations living within their boundaries;—ſo that Spain will not ſuffer their Indians inhabiting their territory, nor will the United States permit their laſt mentioned Indians to commence hoſtilities againſt his Catholic Majeſty, or his Indians, in any manner whatſoever.

And whereas ſeveral treaties of friendſhip exiſt between the two contracting parties and the ſaid nations of Indians, it is hereby agreed, that in future no treaty of Alliance or other whatſoever (except Treaties of Peace) ſhall be made by either party with the Indians living within the boundary of the other, but both parties will endeavour to make the advantages of the Indian trade common and mutually beneficial to their reſpective ſubjects and citizens, obſerving in all things the moſt complete reciprocity; ſo that both parties may obtain the advantages ariſing from a good underſtanding with the ſaid nations, without being ſubject to the expence which they have hitherto occaſioned.

Art. VI. Each party ſhall endeavour by all the means in their power to protect and defend all veſſels and other effects belonging to the citizens or ſubjects of the other, which ſhall be within the extent of their juriſdiction by ſea, or by land, and ſhall uſe all their efforts to recover and cauſe to be reſtored to the right owners, their veſſels and effects which may have been taken from them within the extent of their ſaid juriſdiction, whether they are at war or not with the ſubjects who have taken poſſeſſion of the ſaid effects.

Art. VII. And it is agreed that the ſubjects or citizens of each of the ſaid contracting parties, their veſſels or effects, ſhall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other, for any military expedition or other public or private purpoſes whatſoever. And in all caſes of ſeizure, detention, or arreſt for debts contracted, or offences committed by any citizen or ſubject of the one party within the juriſdiction of the other, the ſame ſhall be made and proſecuted by order and authority of the law only, and according to the regular courſe of proceedings, uſual in ſuch caſes. The citizens and ſubjects of both parties ſhall be allowed ſuch advocates, ſolicitors, notaries, agents, and factors, as they judge proper in all their affairs, and in all their trials at law, in which they may be concerned before the tribunals of the other party; and ſuch agents ſhall have free access to be preſent at the proceedings in ſuch cauſes, and at the taking of examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the ſaid trials.

Art. VIII. In caſe the ſubjects and inhabitants of either party, with their ſhipping, whether public, and of war, or private and of merchants, be forced, through fear of weather, purſuit of pirates or enemies, or any other urgent neceſſity, for taking ſhelter and harbour, to retreat and enter into any of the rivers, bays, roads, or ports belonging to the other party, they ſhall be received and treated with all humanity, and enjoy all favour, protection and help, and they ſhall be permitted to provide themſelves, at reaſonable rates, with victuals, and all things neceſſary for the ſuſtenance of their perſons, or reparations of their ſhips and proſecution of their voyage; and they ſhall in no ways be hindered from retiring out of the ſaid ports or roads, but may remove and depart when and whither they pleaſe, without any let or hindrance.

Art. IX. All ſhips and merchandize, of whatever nature ſoever, which ſhall be reſcued out of the hands of any pirates or robbers on the high ſeas, ſhall be brought into ſome port of either ſtate, and ſhall be delivered to the cuſtody of the officers of that port, in order to be taken care of, and reſtored to the true proprietor, as ſoon as due and ſufficient proof ſhall be made concerning the property thereof.

Art. X. When any veſſel of either party ſhall be wrecked, foundered, or otherwiſe damaged, on the coaſts, or within the dominion of the other, their reſpective ſubjects and citizens, ſhall receive, as well for themſelves as for their veſſels and effects, the ſame aſſiſtance which would be due to the inhabitants of the country where the damage happens, and ſhall pay the ſame charges and dues only as the ſaid inhabitants would be ſubject to pay in a like caſe; and if the operation of repairs would require that the whole, or any part of the cargo be unladen, they ſhall pay no duties, charges or fees, on the part which they ſhall reſlade and carry away.

Art. XI. The citizens and ſubjects of each party ſhall have power to diſpoſe of their perſonal goods within the juriſdiction of the other by teſtament, donation or otherwiſe, and their repreſentatives being ſubjects or citizens of the other party, ſhall ſucceed to their ſaid perſonal goods whether by teſtament or ab inteſtato, and they may take poſſeſſion thereof either by themſelves or others acting for them, and diſpoſe of the ſame at their will, paying ſuch duties only, as the inhabitants of the country wherein the ſame goods are, or ſhall be ſubject to pay in like caſes. And in caſe of the abſence of the repreſentative, ſuch care ſhall be taken of the ſaid goods as of a native in like caſe, until the lawful owner may take meaſures for receiving them. And if queſtions ſhould ariſe among ſeveral claimants to which of them the goods belong, the ſame ſhall be decided by the laws and judges of the land wherein the ſaid goods are. And where, on the death of any perſon holding real eſtate within the territories of the one party, ſuch real eſtate would by the law of the land, deſcend on a citizen or ſubject of the other, were he not diſqualified by being an alien, ſuch ſubject ſhall be allowed a reaſonable time to ſell the ſame and to withdraw the proceeds without moleſtation, and exempt from all right of detraction on the part of the government of the reſpective ſtates.

Art. XII. The merchant ſhips of either parties which ſhall be making into ports or into a port belonging to the enemy of the other party, and concerning whoſe voyage, and the ſpecies of goods on board her, there ſhall be juſt grounds of ſuſpicion, ſhall be obliged to exhibit as well upon the high ſeas as in the ports and havens, not only her paſſport, but likewiſe certificates, expreſsly ſhewing that her goods are not of the number of thoſe which have been prohibited as contraband.

Art. XIII. For the better promoting of commerce on both ſides, it is agreed, that if a war ſhall break out between the two ſaid nations, one year after the proclamation of war ſhall be allowed to the merchants in the cities and towns where they ſhall live for collecting and tranſporting their goods and merchandizes; and if any thing be taken from them, or any injury be done them, within that term, by either, full ſatisfaction ſhall be made by the government.

Art. XIV. No ſubject of his Catholic Majeſty ſhall apply for, or take any commiſſion or letters of marque, for arming any ſhip or ſhips to act as privateers againſt the United States, or againſt the citizens, people or inhabitants of the ſaid United States, or againſt the property of any of the inhabitants of any of them, from any prince or ſtate, with which the United States ſhall be at war. Nor ſhall any citizen, ſubject or inhabitant of the ſaid United States, apply for, or take any commiſſion or letters of marque for arming any ſhip or ſhips, to act as privateers againſt the ſubjects of his Catholic Majeſty, or the property of any of them, from any prince or ſtate with which the ſaid King ſhall be at war. And if any perſon of either nation ſhall take ſuch commiſſion or letters of marque, he ſhall be puniſhed as a pirate.

Art. XV. It ſhall be lawful for all and ſingular the ſubjects of his Catholic Majeſty, and the citizens, people and inhabitants of the United States, to ſail with their ſhips, with all manner of liberty and ſecurity, no diſtinction being made, who are the proprietors of the merchandizes laden therein, from any port to the places of thoſe who now are, or hereafter ſhall be at enmity with his Catholic Majeſty or the United States. It ſhall be likewiſe lawful, for the ſubjects and inhabitants aforeſaid, to ſail with the ſhips and merchandizes aforementioned, and to trade with the ſame liberty and ſecurity from the places, ports or havens, of thoſe who are enemies of both or either party, without any oppoſition or diſturbance whatſoever, not only from the places of the enemy aforementioned to neutral places, but alſo from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the juriſdiction of the ſame prince, or under ſeveral; and it is hereby ſtipulated, that free ſhips ſhall alſo give freedom to goods, and that every thing ſhall be deemed free and exempt which ſhall be found on board the ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, ſhould appertain to the enemy of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is alſo agreed, that the ſame liberty be granted to perſons who are on board a free ſhip; ſo that, although they be enemies to either party, they ſhall not be made priſoners, or taken out of that free ſhip, unleſs they are ſoldiers, and in actual ſervice of the enemies.

Art. XVI. This liberty of navigation and commerce ſhall extend to all kinds of merchandizes, excepting thoſe only which are diſtinguiſhed by the name of contraband, and under this name of contraband or prohibited goods ſhall be comprehended arms, great guns, bombs, with their fuſes, and the other things belonging to them, cannon balls, gun-powder, matches, pikes, ſwords, lances, ſpears, halberts, mortars, petards, grenades, ſalt-petre, muſkets, muſket balls, bucklers, helmets, breaſt plates, coats of mail, and the like kinds of arms, proper for arming ſoldiers, muſket reſts, belts, horſes with their furniture, and all other warlike inſtruments whatever.—Theſe merchandizes which follow ſhall not be reckoned amongſt contraband or prohibited goods; that is to ſay, all ſorts of cloths, and all other manufactures woven of any wool, flax, ſilk, cotton, or any other materials whatever, all kinds of wearing apparel, together with all ſpecies whereof they are uſed to be made; gold and ſilver, as well coined as uncoined, tin, iron, latten, braſs, copper, coals, as alſo wheat, barley, and oats, and any other kind of corn and pulſe; tobacco, and likewiſe all manner of ſpices, ſalted and ſmoaked fleſh, ſalted fiſh, cheeſe and butter, beer, oils, wines, ſugar, and all ſorts of ſalt; and in general, all proviſions which ſerve for the ſuſtenance of life: Furthermore, all kinds of cotton, hemp, flax, tar, pitch, ropes, cables, ſails, ſail cloths, anchors, or any part of anchors, alſo ſhip maſts, planks and wood of all kinds, and all things proper either for building or repairing ſhips, and all other goods whatever which have not been worked into the form of any inſtrument prepared for war by land or by ſea, ſhall not be reputed contraband, much leſs ſuch as have been already wrought and made up for any other uſe; all which ſhall be wholly reckoned amongſt free goods; as likewiſe all other merchandizes and things which are not comprehended, and particularly mentioned, in the foregoing enumeration of contraband goods; ſo that they may be tranſported and carried in the freeſt manner by the ſubjects of both parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, ſuch towns or places being only excepted as are at that time beſieged, blocked up, or inveſted. And except the caſes in which any ſhip of war, or ſquadron ſhall, in conſequence of ſtorms or other accidents at ſea, be under the neceſſity of taking the cargo of any trading veſſel or veſſels, in which caſe they may ſtop the ſaid veſſel or veſſels, and furniſh themſelves with neceſſaries, giving a receipt, in order that the power to whom the ſaid ſhip of war belongs may pay for the article ſo taken, according to the price thereof at the port to which they may appear to have been deſtined by the ſhip's papers: and the two contracting parties engage that the veſſels ſhall not be detained longer than may be abſolutely neceſſary for their ſaid ſhips to ſupply themſelves, with neceſſaries: that they will immediately pay the value of the receipts, and indemnify the proprietor for all loſſes which he may have ſuſtained in conſequence of ſuch tranſaction.

Art. XVII. To the end that all manner of diſſentions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented on one ſide and on the other, it is agreed, that in caſe either of the parties hereto ſhould be engaged in a war, the ſhips and veſſels belonging to ſubjects or people of the other party muſt be furniſhed with ſea letters or paſſports, expreſſing the name, property and burk of the ſhip, as alſo the name and place of habitation of the maſter or com-

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TREATY,

Between the UNITED STATES, *and His* CATHOLIC MAJESTY.

HIS Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, desiring to consolidate, on a permanent basis, the friendship and good correspondence which happily prevails between the two parties, have determined to establish, by a Convention, several points, the settlement whereof will be productive of general advantage and reciprocal utility to both nations.

With this intention his Catholic Majesty has appointed the most excellent Lord Don Manuel de Goday, and Alvarez de Faria, Rois, Sanchez, Zanoza, Prince de Paz, Duke de Alcudia, Lord of the Ruto de Roma, and of the State of Albala, grandee of Spain of the first class, perpetual Regudor of the city of Santiajo, Knight of the illustrious order of the Golden Fleece, and Great Cross of the Royal and distinguished Spanish order of Charles III. Commander of Valencia, del Ventoso, Rivera, and Acenchan in that of Santiajo, Knight and Great Cross of the religious order of St. John: Counsellor of State: First Secretary of State, and Despatch Secretary to the Queen: Superintendant-General of the Posts and Highways: Protector of the Royal Academy of the Noble Arts, and of the Royal Societies of Natural History, Botany, Chemistry, and Astronomy: Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber in employment: Captain-General of his armies: Inspector and Major of the Royal Corps of Body Guards, &c. &c. &c. And the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of their Senate, has appointed Thomas Pinckney, a citizen of the United States, their Envoy Extraordinary to his Catholic Majesty. And the said Plenipotentiaries have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:——

Article I. There shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between his Catholic Majesty, his successors and subjects; and the United States, and their citizens, without exception of persons or places.

Art. II. To prevent all dispute on the subject of the boundaries, which separate the territories of the two high contracting parties, it is hereby declared and agreed as follows, to wit. The southern boundary of the United States, which divides their territory from the Spanish colonies of East and West Florida, shall be designated by a line beginning on the river Mississippi, at the northernmost part of the 31st degree of latitude north of the equator, which from thence shall be drawn due east to the middle of the river Apalachicola, or Carahsuche; thence along the middle thereof, to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's river; and thence down the middle thereof, to the Atlantic Ocean. And it is agreed, that if there should be any troops, garrisons, or settlements of either party, on the territory of the other, according to the above mentioned boundaries, they shall be withdrawn from the said territory within the term of six months after the ratification of this treaty, or sooner if it be possible; and that they shall be permitted to take with them all the goods and effects which they possess.

Art. III. In order to carry the preceding article into effect, one Commissioner, and one Surveyor, shall be appointed by each of the contracting parties, who shall meet at the Natches on the left side of the river Mississippi before the expiration of the six months from the ratification of this Convention; and they shall proceed to run and make this boundary according to the stipulations of the said article. They shall make plats and keep journals of their proceedings, which shall be considered as part of this Convention, and shall have the same force, as if this were inserted therein. And if on any account it should be found necessary, that the said Commissioners and Surveyors should be accompanied by guards, they shall be furnished in equal proportion by the commanding officer of his Majesty's troops in the two Floridas, and the commanding officer of the troops of the United States in the south-western territory, who shall act by common consent, and amicably, as well with respect to this point, as to the furnishing of provisions and instruments, and making every other arrangement which may be necessary or useful for the execution of this article.

Art. IV. It is likewise agreed that the western boundary of the United States, which separate them from the Spanish colony of Louisiana, is in the middle of the channel or bed of the river Mississippi, from the northern boundary of the said States to the completion of the thirty-first degree of latitude north of the equator. And his Catholic Majesty has likewise agreed, that the navigation of the said river from its source to the ocean, shall be free only to his subjects and the citizens of the United States, unless he should extend this privilege to the subjects of other powers by a special Convention.

Art. V. The two high contracting parties shall, by all means in their power, maintain peace and harmony amongst the several Indian nations who inhabit the country adjacent to the lines and rivers which by the preceding Article, form the boundaries of the two Floridas; and the better to attain this effect, both parties oblige themselves expressly to restrain, by force, all hostilities on the part of the Indian nations living within their boundary: ——So that Spain will not suffer their Indians inhabiting their territory, nor will the United States permit their last mentioned Indians to commence hostilities against his Catholic Majesty, or his Indians, in any manner whatsoever.

And whereas several treaties of friendship exist between the two contracting parties and the said nations of Indians, it is hereby agreed, that in future no treaty of Alliance or other whatsoever (except Treaties of Peace) shall be made by either party with the Indians living within the boundary of the other, but both parties will endeavour to make the advantages of the Indian trade common and mutually beneficial to their respective subjects and citizens, observing in all things the most complete reciprocity; so that both parties may obtain the advantages arising from a good understanding with the said nations, without being subject to the expence which they have hitherto occasioned.

Art. VI. Each party shall endeavour by all the means in their power to protect and defend all vessels and other effects belonging to the citizens or subjects of the other, which shall be within the extent of their jurisdiction by sea, or by land, and shall use all their efforts to recover and cause to be recovered to the right owners, their vessels and effects which may have been taken from them within the extent of their said jurisdiction, whether they are at war or not with the subjects who have taken possession of the said effects.

Art. VII. And it is agreed that the subjects or citizens of each of the said contracting parties, their vessels or effects, shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other, for any military expedition or other public or private purposes whatsoever. And in all cases of seizure, detention, or arrest for debts contracted, or offences committed by any citizen or subject of the one party within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of the law only, and according to the regular course of proceedings, usual in such cases. The citizens and subjects of both parties shall be allowed such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors, as they judge proper in all their affairs, and in all their trials at law, in which they may be concerned before the tribunal of the other party; and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such causes, and at the taking of examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials.

Art. VIII. In case the subjects and inhabitants of either party, with their shipping, whether public, and of war, or private and of merchants, be forced, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or any other urgent necessity, for taking shelter and harbour, to retreat and enter into any of the rivers, bays, roads, or ports belonging to the other party, they shall be received and treated with all humanity, and enjoy all favour, protection and help, and they shall be permitted to provide themselves, at reasonable rates, with victuals, and all things needful for the sustenance of their persons, or reparations of their ships and prosecution of their voyage; and they shall no ways be hindered from returning out of the said ports or roads, but may remove and depart when and whither they please, without any let or hindrance.

Art. IX. All ships and merchandize, of whatever nature soever, which shall be rescued out of the hands of any pirates or robbers on the high seas, shall be brought into some port of either state, and shall be delivered to the custody of the officers of that port, in order to be taken care of, and restored to the true proprietor, as soon as due and sufficient proof shall be made concerning the property thereof.

Art. X. When any vessel of either party shall be wrecked, foundered, or otherwise damaged, on the coasts, or within the dominion of the other, their respective subjects and citizens, shall receive, as well for themselves as for their vessels and effects, the same assistance which would be due to the inhabitants of the country where the damage happens, and shall pay the same charges and dues only as the said inhabitants would be subject to pay in a like case: and if the operation of repairs would require that the whole, or any part of the cargo be unladen, they shall pay no duties, charges or fees, on the part which they shall reload and carry away.

Art. XI. The citizens and subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other by testaments, donation or otherwise, and their representatives being subjects or citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods whether by testament or ab intestato, and they may take possession thereof either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such duties only, as the inhabitants of the country wherein the same goods are, or shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the representative, such care shall be taken of the said goods as of a native in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if questions should arise among several claimants to which of them the goods belong, the same shall be decided by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And where, on the death of any person holding real estate within the territories of the one party, such real estate would by the law of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by being an alien, such subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all right of detraction on the part of the government of the respective states.

Art. XII. The merchant ships of either parties which shall be making into ports or into a port belonging to the enemy of the other party, and concerning whose voyage, and the species of goods on board her, there shall be just grounds of suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit as well upon the high seas as in the ports and havens, not only her passport, but likewise certificates, expressly shewing that her goods are not of the number of those which have been prohibited as contraband.

Art. XIII. For the better promoting of commerce on both sides, it is agreed, that if a war shall break out between the two said nations, one year after the proclamation of war shall be allowed to the merchants in the cities and towns where they shall live for collecting and transporting their goods and merchandizes; and if any thing be taken from them, or any injury be done them, within that term, by either, full satisfaction shall be made by the government.

Art. XIV. No subject of his Catholic Majesty shall apply for, or take any commission or letters of marque, for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the United States, or against the citizens, people or inhabitants of the said United States, or against the property of any of the inhabitants of any of them, from any prince or state, with which the United States shall be at war. Nor shall any citizen, subject or inhabitant of the said United States, apply for, or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships, to act as privateers against the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, or the property of any of them, from any prince or state with which the said King shall be at war. And if any person of either nation shall take such commission or letters of marque, he shall be punished as a pirate.

Art. XV. It shall be lawful for all and singular the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, and the citizens, people and inhabitants of the United States, to sail with their ships, with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made, who are the proprietors of the merchandizes laden therein, from any port to the places of those who now are, or hereafter shall be at enmity with his Catholic Majesty or the United States. It shall be likewise lawful, for the subjects and inhabitants aforesaid, to sail with the ships and merchandizes aforementioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports or havens, of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only from the places of the enemy aforementioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same prince, or under several; and it is hereby stipulated, that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed free and exempt which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the subjects of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemy of either; contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, that the same liberty be granted to persons who are on board a free ship; so that, although they be enemies to either party, they shall not be made prisoners, or taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers, and in actual service of the enemies.

Art. XVI. This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandizes, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband, and under this name of contraband or prohibited goods shall be comprehended arms, great guns, bombs, with their fuses, and the other things belonging to them, cannon balls, gun-powder, matches, pikes, swords, lances, spears, halberts, mortars, petards, grenades, salt-petre, muskets, musket balls, bucklers, helmets, breast plates, coats of mail, and the like kinds of arms, proper for arming soldiers, musket rests, belts, horses with their furniture, and all other warlike instruments whatever. —These merchandizes which follow shall not be reckoned amongst contraband or prohibited goods; that is to say, all sorts of cloths, and all other manufactures woven of any wool, flax, silk, cotton, or any other materials whatever, all kinds of wearing apparel, together with all species whereof they are used to be made; gold and silver, as well coined as uncoined, tin, iron, latten, brass, copper coals, as also wheat, barley, and oats, and any other kind of corn and pulse; tobacco, and likewise all manner of spices, salted and smoaked flesh, salted fish, cheese and butter, beer, oils, wines, sugar, and all sorts of salt; and in general, all provisions which serve for the sustenance of life: Furthermore, all kinds of cotton, hemp, flax, tar, pitch, ropes, cables, sails, sail cloths, anchors, or any part of anchors; also ship masts, planks and wood of all kinds, and all things proper either for building or repairing ships, and all other goods whatever which have not been worked into the form of any instrument prepared for war by land or by sea, shall not be reputed contraband, much less such as have been already wrought and made up for any other use; all which shall be wholly reckoned amongst free goods; as likewise all other merchandizes and things which are not comprehended, and particularly mentioned, in the foregoing enumeration of contraband goods; so that they may be transported and carried in the freest manner by the subjects of both parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, such towns or places being only excepted as are at that time besieged, blocked up, or invested. And except the cases in which any ship of war, or squadron shall, in consequence of storms or other accidents at sea, be under the necessity of taking the cargo of any trading vessel or vessels, in which case they may stop the said vessel or vessels, and furnish themselves with necessaries, giving a receipt, in order that the power to whom the said ship of war belongs may pay for the article so taken, according to the price thereof at the port to which they may appear to have been destined by the ship's papers: and the two contracting parties engage that the vessels shall not be detained longer than may be absolutely necessary for their said ships to supply themselves, with necessaries: that they will immediately pay the value of the receipts, and indemnify the proprietor for all losses which he may have sustained in consequence of such transaction.

Art. XVII. To the end that all manner of dissentions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented on one side and on the other, it is agreed, that in case either of the parties hereto should be engaged in a war, the ships and vessels belonging to subjects or people of the other party must be furnished with sea letters or passports, expressing the name, property and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master or com-

master of the said ship, that it may appear thereby that the ship really and truly belongs to the subjects of one of the parties, which passport shall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty. They shall likewise be recalled every year, that is, if the ship happens to return home within the space of a year.

It is likewise agreed that such ships being laden, are to be provided not only with passports as above mentioned, but also with certificates, containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ship sailed, that so it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same; which certificate shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form; and if any one shall think it fit or advisable to express in the said certificates the person to whom the goods on board belong, he may do so; without which requisites they may be sent to one of the ports of the other contracting party, and adjudged by the competent tribunal, according to what is above set forth, that all the circumstances of this omission having been well examined, they shall be adjudged to be legal prizes, unless they shall give legal satisfaction of their property by such money equally equivalent.

Art. XVIII. If the ships of the said subjects, people or inhabitants of either of the parties shall be met with either sailing along the coasts or on the high seas by any ship of war of the other, or by any privateer, the said ship of war or privateer for avoiding any disorder shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send their boats on board the merchant ship which they shall so meet with, and may enter the same to the number of two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall exhibit his passports concerning the property of the ship made out according to the form inserted in this present treaty; and the ship when she shall have shown such passport shall be free and at liberty to pursue her voyage, so as it shall not be lawful to molest or give her chace in any manner, or force her to quit her intended course.

Art. XIX. Consuls shall be reciprocally established with the privileges and power which those of the most favoured nations enjoy in the ports where their consuls reside or are permitted to be.

Art. XX. It is also agreed that the inhabitants of the territories of each party shall respectively have free access to the courts of justice of the other, and they shall be permitted to prosecute suits for the recovery of their property, the payment of their debts, and for obtaining satisfaction for the damages which they may have sustained, whether the persons whom they sue may have been subjects or citizens of the country in which they may be found, or any other persons whatever who may have taken refuge therein; and the proceedings and sentences of the said courts shall be the same as if the contending parties had been subjects or citizens of the said country.

Art. XXI. In order to terminate all differences on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of their vessels and cargoes having been taken by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, during the late war between Spain and France, it is agreed that all such cases shall be referred to the final decision of commissioners to be appointed in the following manner. His Catholic Majesty shall appoint one commissioner, and the President of the United States, by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint another, and the said two commissioners shall agree on the choice of a third, or if they cannot agree so, they shall each propose one person, and of the two names so proposed, one shall be drawn by lot in the presence of the two original commissioners; and the person whose name shall be drawn shall be the third commissioner; and the three commissioners so appointed shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide the claims in question, according to the merit of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the laws of nations.—The said commissioners shall meet and sit at Philadelphia; and in case of the death, sickness, or necessary absence of any such commissioner, his place shall be supplied in the same manner as he was first appointed, and the new commissioner, shall take the same oaths and do the same duties. They shall receive all complaints and applications authorised by this article during eighteen months, from the day on which they shall assemble.—They shall have power to examine all such persons as come before them on oath or affirmation touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence all written testimony authenticated in such a manner as they shall think proper to require to admit. The award of the said commissioners, or of any two of them, shall be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim and the amount of the sum to be paid to the claimants; and his Catholic Majesty undertakes to cause the same to be paid in specie, without deduction, at such time and places, and under such conditions as shall be awarded by the same commissioners.

Art. XXII. The two high contracting parties hoping that the good correspondence and friendship which happily reigns between them, will be further encreased by this treaty, and that it will contribute to augment their prosperity and opulence, will in future give to commerce, all the extention and favour which the advantages of both countries may require.

And in consequence of the stipulations contained in the fourth article, his Catholic Majesty will permit the citizens of the United States for a space of three years from this time to deposite their merchandizes and effects into the port of New Orleans, and to export them from thence without paying any other duty, than a fair price for the hire of the stores, and his Majesty promises either to continue this permission if he finds, during that time, that it is not prejudicial to the interest of Spain, or if he should not agree to continue, he will assign to them on another part of the banks of the Mississippi an equivalent establishment.

Art. XXIII. The present treaty shall not be in force until ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof we the underwritten Plenipotentiaries of his Catholic Majesty and of the United States of America, have signed this present treaty of friendship, limits, and navigation, and have thereunto affixed our seals respectively.

Done at San Lorenzo el Real, this seven and twentieth day of October, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety five.

THOMAS PINCKNEY, (L. S.)
PRINCE DE LA PAZ, (L. S.)

PARIS, February 17.

Extract of the official letters wrote to the Ministers of the Navy, dated the 1st and 3d February.

The cruize of our squadrons in the Archipelago has been attended with terrible storms and glorious successes, and gave rise to great acts of courage, skill, and subordination. You are already informed of the glorious entry of the frigate la Badine, in the port of Coron, in the Morea.

We have just been informed that the ship laden with pitches, which we announced to have been taken by the frigate La Sensible and La Badine, is an English frigate carrying 30 guns, and is on her tour to Toulon. This news is confirmed by Citizen Gantheaume, commandant of a squadron which left this on the 12th October last, and is now at anchor near the Lazaretto of Marseille, after a cruize of four months in the Mediterranean. Although continually exposed to contrary winds, and assailed by several storms, which occasioned the destruction of many foreign ships, and among others the loss of a seventy-four belonging to the Porte, this squadron did not receive the least damage. On his return, Captain Gantheaume took a large Russian ship, laden with iron and wool, and sent her to La Ciotat. He also took a Swedish vessel of 250 tons, freighted with salt beef on account of British merchants.

The sloop L'Alerte signalized her cruize on the Spanish coast, by the capture of 9 ships, and is just arrived with her prizes in our road.

LONDON, February 27.

In the House of Commons Feb. 25. Mr. GREY made another motion for PEACE—which he introduced with the following:

"There was certainly some mode of opening a negociation. He would propose that a communication of the disposition in his Majesty's message should be made to the enemy. Having dwelt for some time on this point, Mr. Grey observed, that he would now leave the question for the consideration of the House; repeating, that if he could have any assurances of sincerity on the part of his Majesty's Ministers, he would willingly withdraw his motion. But he was afraid it was in vain for him to call for such an assurance; he had seen Ministers despatching fleets in the prosecution of their plans, at a time when it seemed that the voice of God in storms had imposed silence on war, and raised even the elements against them. He saw them still determined to continue the war, notwithstanding the insupportable burthens and misery it inflicted on the people. He felt it therefore his duty to submit to the House. Whether they should not endeavour to procure the restoration of peace? And if it could not be obtained.—Whether the country should not be informed of the real reasons for which it was withheld? He concluded by moving.

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty entreating his Majesty to take such measures as to his Royal Wisdom may seem fit, for communicating directly to the Government of the French Republic, his readiness to enter into a negociation for restoring the blessings of peace, upon terms equitable and honourable to both countries."

Mr. PITT replied as follows—

The hon. gentleman had taken for granted, that Ministers had pursued the designs of a negociation no further than by advising the Royal Message on that point. He would declare, that they had taken every step consistent with the dignity of the Executive Government, to facilitate the means of negociating a safe and honourable peace. He would go further and declare, that measures were pursuing, and this part of the subject was now in a train to enable Ministers to offer or accept a proposition for a negociation with the present Government of France, whenever the language of the persons concerned in it should be moderate and equitable. If reports were to be believed, to which credit had been given, he would not say by those who adopt the cause of France, but by those who adopt its language; if we would disgrace ourselves, abandon our good faith, betray our allies, and yield up, without indemnity for our blood and treasure, all the possessions out of Europe wrested from our enemy by our valour and conduct, then the Government of France will give us the boon of peace, and condescend to fraternize with us. On such terms he would never negociate. But if any thing could bring this country into so humiliating a state, it would be when its power, resources and courage, were profaned in Parliament by the passing of a motion like the present; and when our allies were told by that House, we were reduced to despair. If the war had been less successful than some of its brilliant operations gave reason to expect, it was because many of our allies deserted us, in the moment when France was on the point of being crushed by a powerful confederacy; and it behoves us to shun the example of perfidy. If the House continued to give his Majesty's Ministers reasonable confidence, if the friends of those principles, for the support of which the war had been prosecuted were yet unanimous, he did not fear to negociate an honourable peace for this country. For which reasons he would give his negative to the motion.

The motion was lost by a large majority.

Printed instructions have been sent to all the Port Admirals, informing them, that P. Bond, Esq; Charge d'Affaires at Philadelphia, had granted Certificates to American ships carrying goods to Holland, to pay the American Loans there; and desiring them not to detain any ships furnished with such Certificates.

Haut Ton—Tall feathers are now the rage—Lady Caroline Campbell displayed in Hyde Park, the other day, a feather four feet higher than her bonnet! At the assemblies there is a room set apart for the Lady visitants to put their feathers on, as it is impossible to wear them in any carriage with a top to it. The lustres are also removed on this account, and the doors are carried up to the height of the ceiling.—A well dressed lady, who nods with dexterity, can give a friend a little tap on the shoulder across the room, without incommoding the dancers.

CHARLESTON, (*South-Carolina*) March 19.

A gentleman who came passenger in the sloop Uxbridge Packet, from Savannah, informs, that on Thursday last they spoke at Tybee the brig Neptune, in 24 days from Cape Francois; the Captain of which informed, that a fleet of eight sail of the line, and 12,000 troops, had arrived at the Cape, from France.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.

The following is a copy of the Message from the President, which was yesterday read in the House of Representatives of the United States.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

"WITH the utmost attention, I have considered your resolution of the 24th inst. requesting me to lay before your house, a copy of the instructions to the minister of the United States who negociated the treaty with the king of Great-Britain, together with the correspondence and other documents relative to that treaty, excepting such of the said papers as any existing negociation may render improper to be disclosed.

"In deliberating upon this subject, it was impossible for me to lose sight of the principle, which some have avowed in its discussion, or to avoid extending my views to the consequences, which must flow from the admission of that principle.

"I trust that no part of my conduct has ever indicated a disposition to withhold any information which the constitution has enjoined upon the President as a duty to give; or which could be required of him by either house of Congress as a right; and with truth I affirm, that it has been, as it will continue to be, while I have the honour to preside in the government, my constant endeavour to harmonize with the other branches thereof; so far as the trust delegated to me by the people of the United States, and my sense of the obligation it imposes to "preserve, protect, and defend the constitution," will permit.

"The nature of foreign negociations requires caution; and their success must often depend on secrecy, and even when brought to a conclusion, a full disclosure of all the measures, demands, or eventual concessions, which may have been proposed or contemplated, would be extremely impolitic; for this might have a pernicious influence on future negociations; or produce immediate inconveniences; perhaps danger and mischief, in relation to other powers. The necessity of such caution and secrecy, was one cogent reason for vesting the power of making treaties in the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the principle in which that body was formed confining it to a small number of members. To admit, then, a right in the House of Representatives to demand, and to have as a matter of course, all the papers respecting a negociation with a foreign power, would be to establish a dangerous precedent.

"It does not occur, that the inspection of the papers asked for, can be relative to any purpose under the cognizance of the House of Representatives, except that of an impeachment; which the resolution has not expressed; I repeat that I have no disposition to withhold any information which the duty of my station will permit, or the public good shall require to be disclosed; and in fact, all the papers affecting the negociation with Great-Britain, were laid before the Senate, when the treaty itself was communicated for their consideration and advice.

"The course which the debate has taken, on the resolution of the house, leads to some observations on the mode of making treaties under the constitution of the United States.

"Having been a member of the General Convention, and knowing the principles on which the Constitution was formed, I have ever entertained but one opinion on this subject; and from the first establishment of the government to this moment, my conduct has exemplified that opinion, that the power of making treaties is exclusively vested in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and that every treaty so made, and promulgated, thence forward became the law of the land. It is thus that the treaty making power has been understood by foreign nations; and in all treaties made with them, we have declared, and they have believed, that when ratified by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, they became obligatory. In this construction of the constitution, every House of Representatives has heretofore acquiesced; and until the present time, not a doubt or suspicion has appeared to my knowledge, that this construction was not the true one. Nay, they have more than acquiesced; for till now, without controverting the obligation of such treaties, they have made all the requisite provisions for carrying them into effect.

"There is also reason to believe, that this construction agrees with the opinions entertained by the state conventions, when they were deliberating on the constitution; especially by those who objected to it, because there was not required in *commercial treaties*, the consent of two-thirds of the whole number of the members of the Senate, instead of two-thirds of the Senators present; and because in treaties respecting territory and certain other rights and claims, the concurrence of three fourths of the whole number of the members of both houses respectively was not made necessary.

"It is a fact declared by the general convention, and universally understood, that the constitution of the United States was the result of a spirit of amity and mutual concession. And, it is well known, that under this influence, the smaller states were admitted to an equal representation in the Senate, with the larger states; and that this branch of the Government was invested with great powers; for on the equal participation of those powers, the sovereignty and political safety of the smaller states were deemed essentially to depend.

"If other proofs than these, and the plain letter of the constitution itself, be necessary to ascertain the point under consideration, they may be found in the journals of the general convention, which I have deposited in the office of the department of state. In those journals it will appear, that a proposition was made, "that no treaty should be binding on the United States, which was not ratified by a law;" and that the proposition was explicitly rejected.

"As, therefore, it is perfectly clear to my understanding, that the assent of the House of Representatives is not necessary to the validity of a treaty: as the treaty with Great Britain exhibits, in itself, all the objects requiring legislative provision; and on these the papers called for can throw no light; and as it is essential to the due administration of the government, that the boundaries fixed by the constitution, between the different departments should be preserved,—a just regard to the constitution, and to the duty of my office, under all the circumstances of this case, forbid a compliance with your request."

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, March 30.

manner of the said ship, that it may appear thereby that the ship really and truly belongs to the subjects of one of the parties, which passport shall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty. They shall likewise be recalled every year, that is, if the ship happens to return home within the space of a year.

It is likewise agreed that such ships being laden, are to be provided not only with passports as above mentioned, but also with certificates, containing the several particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ship sailed, that so it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form; and if any one shall think it fit or advisable to express in the said certificates the person to whom the goods on board belong, he may do so; without which requisites they may be sent to one of the ports of the other contracting party, and adjudged by the competent tribunal, according to what is above set forth, that all the circumstances of this omission having been well examined, they shall be adjudged to be legal prizes, unless they shall give legal satisfaction of their property by testimony equally equivalent.

Art. XVIII. If the ships of the said subjects, people or inhabitants of either of the parties shall be met with either sailing along the coasts or on the high seas by any ship of war of the other, or by any privateer, the said ship of war or privateer for avoiding any disorder shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send their boats on board the merchant ship which they shall so meet with, and may enter to the number of two or three men only, to whom the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall exhibit his passports concerning the property of the ship made out according to the form inserted in this present treaty; and the ship when she shall have shewn such passport shall be free and at liberty to pursue her voyage, so as it shall not be lawful to molest or give her chace in any manner, or force her to quit her intended course.

Art. XIX. Consuls shall be reciprocally established with the privileges and power which those of the most favoured nations enjoy in the ports where their consuls reside or are permitted to be.

Art. XX. It is also agreed that the inhabitants of the territories of each party shall respectively have free access to the courts of justice of the other, and they shall be permitted to prosecute suits for the recovery of their property, the payment of their debts, and for obtaining satisfaction for the damages which they may have sustained, whether the persons whom they sue may have been subjects or citizens of the country in which they may be found, or any other persons whatever who may have taken refuge therein; and the proceedings and sentences of the said courts shall be the same as if the contending parties had been subjects or citizens of the said country.

Art. XXI. In order to terminate all differences on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of their vessels and cargoes having been taken by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, during the late war between Spain and France, it is agreed that all such cases shall be referred to the final decision of commissioners to be appointed in the following manner. His Catholic Majesty shall appoint one commissioner, and the President of the United States, by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint another, and the said two commissioners shall agree on the choice of a third, or if they cannot agree so, they shall each propose one person, and of the two names so proposed, one shall be drawn by lot in the presence of the two original commissioners; and the person whose name shall be drawn shall be the third commissioner; and the three commissioners so appointed shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide the claims in question, according to the merit of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the laws of nations.—The said commissioners shall meet and set at Philadelphia; and in case of the death, sickness, or necessary absence of any such commissioner, his place shall be supplied in the same manner as he was first appointed, and the new commissioner, shall take the same oaths and do the same duties. They shall receive all complaints and applications authorised by this article during eighteen months, from the day on which they shall assemble.—They shall have power to examine all such persons as come before them on oath or affirmation touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence all written testimony authenticated in such a manner as they shall think proper to require to admit. The award of the said commissioners, or of any two of them, shall be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim and the amount of the sum to be paid to the claimants; and his Catholic Majesty undertakes to cause the same to be paid in specie, without deduction, at such time and places, and under such conditions as shall be awarded by the same commissioners.

Art. XXII. The two high contracting parties hoping that the good correspondence and friendship which happily reigns between them, will be further encreased by this treaty, and that it will contribute to augment their prosperity and opulence, will in future give to commerce, all the extention and favour which the advantages of both countries may require.

And in consequence of the stipulations contained in the fourth article, his Catholic Majesty will permit the citizens of the United States for a space of three years from this time to deposite their merchandizes and effects into the port of New Orleans, and to export them from thence without paying any other duty, than a fair price for the hire of the stores, and his Majesty promises either to continue this permission if he finds, during that time, that it is not prejudicial to the interest of Spain, or if he should not agree to continue, he will assign to them on another part of the banks of the Mississippi an equivalent establishment.

Art. XXIII. The present treaty shall not be in force until ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratification shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof we the underwritten Plenipotentiaries of his Catholic Majesty and of the United States of America, have signed this present treaty of friendship, limits, and navigation, and have thereunto affixed our seals respectively.

Done at San Lorenzo el Real, this seven and twentieth day of October, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety five.

THOMAS PINCKNEY, (L. S.)
PRINCE DE LA PAZ, (L. S.)

PARIS, February 18.

Extract of the official letters wrote to the Ministers of the Navy, dated the 1st and 3d February.

The cruize of our squadrons in the Archipelago has been attended with terrible storms and glorious successes, and gave rise to great acts of courage, skill, and subordination. You are already informed of the glorious entry of the frigate la Badine, in the port of Coron, in the Morea.

We have just been informed that the ship laden with piastres, which we announced to have been taken by the frigate La Sensible and La Badine, is an English frigate carrying 30 guns, and is on her rout to Toulon. This news is confirmed by Citizen Gantheaume, commandant of a squadron which left this on the 11th October last, and is now at anchor near the Lazaretto of Marseille, after a cruize of four months in the Mediterranean. Although continually exposed to contrary winds, and assailed by several storms, which occasioned the destruction of many foreign ships, and among others the loss of a seventy-four belonging to the Porte, this squadron did not receive the least damage. On his return, Captain Gantheaume took a large Russian ship, laden with iron and wool, and sent her to La Cance. He also took a Swedish vessel of 250 tons, freighted with salt beef on account of British merchants.

The sloop L'Alerto signalized her cruize on the Spanish coast, by the capture of 9 ships, and is just arrived with her prizes in our road.

LONDON, February 17.

In the House of Commons Feb. 15, Mr. GREY made another motion for PEACE—which he introduced with the following:

"There was certainly some mode of opening a negociation. He would propose that a communication of the disposition in his Majesty's message should be made to the enemy. Having dwelt for some time on this point, Mr. Grey observed, that he would now leave the question for the consideration of the House; repeating, that if he could have any assurances of sincerity on the part of his Majesty's Ministers, he would willingly withdraw his motion. But he was afraid it was in vain for him to call for such an assurance; he had seen Ministers despatching fleets in the prosecution of their plans, at a time when it seemed that the voice of God in storms had imposed silence on war, and raised even the elements against them. He saw them still determined to continue the war, notwithstanding the insupportable burthens and misery it inflicted on the people. He felt it therefore his duty to submit to the House. Whether they should not endeavour to procure the restoration of peace? And if it could not be obtained.—Whether the country should not be informed of the real reasons for which it was withheld? He concluded by moving.

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty entreating his Majesty to take such measures as to his Royal Wisdom may seem fit, for communicating directly to the Government of the French Republic, his readiness to enter into a negociation for restoring the blessings of peace, upon terms equitable and honourable to both countries."

Mr. PITT replied as follows—

The hon. gentleman had taken for granted, that Ministers had pursued the designs of a negociation no further than by advising the Royal Message on that point. He would declare, that they had taken every step consistent with the dignity of the Executive Government, to facilitate the means of negociating a safe and honourable peace. He would go further and declare, that measures were pursuing, and this part of the subject was now in a train to enable Ministers to offer or accept a proposition for a negociation with the present Government of France, whenever the language of the persons concerned in it should be moderate and equitable. If reports were to be believed, to which credit had been given, he would not say by those who adopt the cause of France, but by those who adopt its language; if we would disgrace ourselves, abandon our good faith, betray our allies, and yield up, without indemnity for our blood and treasure, all the possessions out of Europe wrested from our enemy by our valour and conduct, then the Government of France will give us the boon of peace, and condescend to fraternize with us. On such terms he would never negociate. But if any thing could bring this country into so humiliating a state, it would be when its power, resources and courage, were profaned in Parliament by the passing of a motion like the present; and when our allies were told by that House, we were reduced to despair. If the war had been less successful than some of its brilliant operations gave reason to expect, it was because many of our allies deserted us, in the moment when France was on the point of being crushed by a powerful confederacy; and it behoves us to shun the example of perfidy. If the House continued to give his Majesty's Ministers reasonable confidence, if the friends of those principles, for the support of which the war had been prosecuted were yet unanimous, he did not fear to negociate an honourable peace for this country. For which reasons he would give his negative to the motion.

The motion was lost by a large majority.

Printed instructions have been sent to all the Port Admirals, informing them, that P. Bond, Esq; Charge d'Affaires at Philadelphia, had granted Certificates to American ships carrying goods to Holland, to pay the American Loans there; and desiring them not to detain any ships furnished with such Certificates.

Haut Ton—Tall feathers are now the rage—Lady Caroline Campbell displayed in Hyde Park, the other day, a feather four feet higher than her bonnet! At the assemblies there is a room set apart for the Lady visitants to put their feathers on, as it is impossible to wear them in any carriage with a top to it. The lustres are also removed on this account, and the doors are carried up to the height of the ceiling.—A well dressed lady, who nods with dexterity, can give a friend a little tap on the shoulder across the room, without incommoding the dancers.

CHARLESTON, *(South-Carolina)* March 19.

A gentleman who came passenger in the sloop Uxbridge Packet, from Savannah, informs, that on Thursday last they spoke at Tybee the brig Neptune, in 24 days from Cape Francois; the Captain of which informed, that a fleet of eight sail of the line, and 12,000 troops, had arrived at the Cape, from France.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.

The following is a copy of the Message from the President, which was yesterday read in the House of Representatives of the United States.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

"WITH the utmost attention, I have considered your resolution of the 24th inst. requesting me to lay before your house, a copy of the instructions to the minister of the United States who negociated the treaty with the king of Great-Britain, together with the correspondence and other documents relative to that treaty, excepting such of the said papers as any existing negociation may render improper to be disclosed.

"In deliberating upon this subject, it was impossible for me to lose sight of the principle, which some have avowed in its discussion, or to avoid extending my views to the consequences, which must flow from the admission of that principle.

"I trust that no part of my conduct has ever indicated a disposition to withhold any information which the constitution has enjoined upon the President as a duty to give; or which could be required of him by either house of Congress as a right; and with truth I affirm, that it has been, as it will continue to be, while I have the honour to preside in the government, my constant endeavour to harmonize with the other branches thereof; so far as the trust delegated to me by the people of the United States, and my sense of the obligation it imposes to "preserve, protect, and defend the constitution," will permit.

"The nature of foreign negociations requires caution; and their success must often depend on secrecy, and even when brought to a conclusion, a full disclosure of all the measures, demands, or eventual concessions, which may have been proposed or contemplated, would be extremely impolitic; for this might have a pernicious influence on future negociations; or produce immediate inconveniences; perhaps danger and mischief, in relation to other powers. The necessity of such caution and secrecy, was one cogent reason for vesting the power of making treaties in the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the principle in which that body was formed confining it to a small number of members. To admit, then, a right in the House of Representatives to demand, and to have as a matter of course, all the papers respecting a negociation with a foreign power, would be to establish a dangerous precedent.

"It does not occur, that the inspection of the papers asked for, can be relative to any purpose under the cognizance of the House of Representatives, except that of an impeachment; which the resolution has not expressed. I repeat that I have no disposition to withhold any information which the duty of my station will permit, or the public good shall require to be disclosed; and in fact, all the papers affecting the negociation with Great-Britain, were laid before the Senate, when the treaty itself was communicated for their consideration and advice.

"The course which the debate has taken, on the resolution of the house, leads to some observations on the mode of making treaties under the constitution of the United States.

"Having been a member of the General Convention, and knowing the principles on which the Constitution was formed, I have ever entertained but one opinion on this subject; and from the first establishment of the government to this moment, my conduct has exemplified that opinion, that the power of making treaties is exclusively vested in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and that every treaty so made, and promulgated, thence forward became the law of the land. It is thus that the treaty making power has been understood by foreign nations; and in all treaties made with them, we have declared, and they have believed, that when ratified by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, they became obligatory. In this construction of the constitution, every House of Representatives has heretofore acquiesced; and until the present time, not a doubt or suspicion has appeared to my knowledge, that this construction was not the true one. Nay, they have more than acquiesced; for till now, without controverting the obligation of such treaties, they have made all the requisite provisions for carring them into effect.

"There is also reason to believe, that this construction agrees with the opinions entertained by the state conventions, when they were deliberating on the constitution; especially by those who objected to it, because there was not required in *commercial treaties*, the consent of two-thirds of the whole number of the members of the Senate, instead of two-thirds of the Senators present; and because in treaties respecting territorial and certain other rights and claims, the concurrence of three-fourths of the whole number of the members of both houses respectively was not made necessary.

"It is a fact declared by the general convention, and universally understood, that the constitution of the United States was the result of a spirit of amity and mutual concession. And, it is well known, that under this influence, the smaller states were admitted to an equal representation in the Senate, with the larger states; and that this branch of the Government was invested with great powers; for on the equal participation of those powers, the sovereignty and political safety of the smaller states were deemed essentially to depend.

"If other proofs than these, and the plain letter of the constitution itself, be necessary to ascertain the point under consideration, they may be found in the journals of the general convention, which I have deposited in the office of the department of state. In those journals it will appear, that a proposition was made, "that no treaty should be binding on the United States, which was not ratified by a law;" and that the proposition was explicitly rejected.

"As, therefore, it is perfectly clear to my understanding, that the assent of the House of Representatives is not necessary to the validity of a treaty: as the treaty with Great Britain exhibits, in itself, all the objects requiring legislative provision; and on these the papers called for can throw no light; and as it is essential to the due administration of the government, that the boundaries fixed by the constitution, between the different departments should be preserved,—a just regard to the constitution, and to the duty of my office, under all the circumstances of this case, forbid a compliance with your request."

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, March 30.

April 9.

The President of the United States yesterday nominated to the Senate the following gentlemen, as commissioners being those contemplated in the treaty with Great Britain, viz.

HENRY KNOX, of Massachusetts, to settle the Eastern boundaries of the United States.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS, of Philadelphia, and JAMES INNES, of Virginia, on the subject of British debts.

CHRISTOPHER GORE, of Massachusetts, and WILLIAM PINKNEY, of Maryland, on the subject of British spoliations.

The following message from the President accompanying a copy of the treaty with Spain, was communicated to the House of Representatives of the United States on Thursday last.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I send herewith a copy of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, concluded on the 27th October last, between the United States and his Catholic Majesty. This treaty has been ratified by me, agreeably to the Constitution; and the ratification has been despatched for Spain, where it will doubtless be immediately ratified by his Catholic Majesty.

This early communication of the treaty with Spain has become necessary, because it is stipulated, in the third article, that commissioners for running the boundary line between the territory of the United States and the Spanish colonies of east and west Florida, shall meet at the Natchez, before the expiration of six months from the ratification. And as that period will undoubtedly arrive before the next meeting of Congress, the House will see the necessity of making provision, in their present session, for the objects here mentioned. It will also be necessary to provide for the expence to be incurred in executing the twenty first article of the treaty, to enable our fellow citizens to obtain, with as little delay as possible, compensation for the losses they have sustained by the capture of their vessels and cargoes by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty during the late war between France and Spain.

Estimates of the monies necessary to be provided for the purposes of this and several other treaties with foreign nations, and the Indian tribes, will be laid before you by the proper departments.

GEO WASHINGTON.

United States, March 29 1796

Yesterday evening arrived here the schooner Poll, Capt. Prince, 29 days from Cayenne; by this arrival we learn that a conspiracy of the people of colour, aided by a few white men, who had taken arms with an intent to seize upon the arsenal, had been frustrated; thirteen of the conspirators were guillotined and about one hundred cast in prison—that all was tranquil before Capt. Prince left the Island.

NEW YORK, March 30.

We are favoured with the following Extract of a Letter received this day from Mr. Thomas Fitzsimons of Philadelphia.

The Secretary of State has communicated to the Committee of Merchants here, the following paragraph of a Letter, dated 29th December, just received from Mr. MAYARD, the Continental Agent in London. "In the course of this next month, the Judge of the Admiralty has authorized us to expect an order for the restitution of the Vessels and Cargoes seized and sold by J. Jarvis and Sir Charles Grey, at Martinico, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe.

"In the Court of appeals, also two illegal sentences of the Vice Admiralty Courts, in the West Indies, have lately been annulled, and the conduct of the Judges severely censured by the Lords Commissioners of Appeals."

April 5.

Last Thursday the ship Ocean, of Philadelphia, Capt. Vredenburg, 29 days in Havre de Grace, *not far from the Highlands with a fleet on board*, was taken possession of by the British frigate La Proveyante, Capt. Berestord, and sent for Halifax. Before the was detained, however, several passengers were *most graciously permitted* to jump into the pilot boat, and come up to town, among whom were Capt. S. Armour, and young Mr. Nexen, son of Mr. R. Nexen, merchant, of this city.

We are positively informed, that upon Capt. Vredenburg's remonstrating against the propriety of their seizing his Ship, Capt. B. told him, that he was fully justified in his conduct by the new treaty with Great Britain! Capt. B. seemed to have a correct knowledge of the contents of the ship, proprietors, &c. The crew of the Ocean were taken on board of the frigate! The Capt. and Mate remained on board the Ocean.

April 11. General Rochambeau, is to command the French in Hispaniola.

The Arch Duke Charles is appointed to the command of the Imperial army on the Rhine, in lieu of Clairfait resigned.

Extract of a letter from London dated February 2.

"This moment came from the Court of Admiralty, where the first case of the capture at Martinique by Grey and Jarvis was tried this morning: it was reversed, which will be a precedent for all the others, and a great point gained for all of us that have cases in the courts here. And now they say, on Saturday next the Lords will sit, and will go on to try the legality of the condemnations in the West-Indies."

BOSTON, April 8.

Mr. Robbins, 24 days from Antigua, informs us, that 15,000 troops, together with Admiral Christian and General Abercrombie, had reached Barbadoes, from England. At St. Martins, he saw a British transport, numbered 83, which had been taken and brought in there by a French cruiser; she had about 300 troops on board, and a considerable quantity of military stores. Several other transports were reported to have been taken. Markets low at Antigua.

The drawing of Harvard College Lottery is postponed to September. The reasons offered by the Managers for this postponement, are convincive and honourable.

NEWPORT, April 12.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 31st Ult. Mr. Blount, of North Carolina, moved that the Message from the President, received the preceding Day, be referred to a Committee of the Whole.—After a considerable Debate, the Yeas and Nays were 56 for the Motion—37 against it.

The next Day, Mr. Kitchell, of New Jersey, said, as it appeared from the Message of the President, lately communicated to that House, that he had conceived the Majority of that House, who passed the Resolution to which that Message was an Answer, had entertained Opinions, which he himself, as One of that Majority, wished to disavow—He proposed to submit two Resolutions to the Consideration of the House, which contained his Sentiments upon the Occasion, and which he should wish to be referred to the Committee of the Whole, to whom was referred the said Message. They were to the following Effect:

"Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this House, that the Constitution has vested the Power of making Treaties exclusively in the President and Senate, and that the House of Representatives do not claim any Agency in making Treaties, or in carrying them when made."

"Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this House, that when a Treaty is made which requires a Law or Laws for carrying it into Effect, that in such Case this House have a constitutional Right to deliberate upon and to determine the Propriety or Impropriety of enacting such Law or Laws, and to act thereon as the Public Good shall require."

A late London Paper mentions, That a Packet which was bringing 113 Soldiers from Jersey to Cowes, being met by a Gale of Wind, the Captain persuaded the Soldiers to go below and have the Hatches fastened upon them to render the Vessel more safe. On opening them after the Storm, 49 Men, and 3 Women, were found suffocated, and were actually thrown overboard.

Yesterday anchored in this Harbour, his Britannic Majesty's Frigate Thetis, Capt. Cochrane.

MARRIED]—At Little-Compton, Mr. DANIEL BIRD, of this Town, to Miss POLLY LITTLE, Daughter of Fobes Little, Esq.

☞ *The Trustees of the Newport Long Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, are under the Necessity of apologizing to the Public, for delaying the Drawing of said Lottery a short Time, and which, Circumstances has rendered unavoidable.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, April 11.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Maria, Read,	Isle of May
—— Sophia, Cranston,	Havanna
Schooner River, Brayton,	Ditto
Sloop Providence, Arnold,	Jacmel
—— Delight, Kent,	Alexandria
—— Lily, Effrock,	Ditto
—— Dolphin, Gates,	New York
—— Friendship, Peterson,	Ditto
Schooner Savannah, Wescott,	Norfolk
—— Bell, Tallman,	Washington
Sloop Harmony, Paddleford,	New London
—— Nancy, Brown,	Baltimore
Brig Sally, Brown,	Surinam
—— Ruth, Mayberry,	St. Marks
CLEARED,	*For*
Ship William, Hicks,	Manila and Canton
Brig Favourite, Bliss,	Cape Nichola Mole
—— Columbia, Snell,	St. Thomas's
Sloop Nancy, Baker,	New York
—— Lily, Hicks,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Anthony,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Reynolds,	Ditto
—— Brandywine, Borden,	Norfolk
Schooner Ranger, Cuffee,	Ditto

TO BE SOLD, AT

Public Auction,

At GARDNER & DEAN's STORE,

On FRIDAY, *the 15th of April, at Ten o'Clock, A M.*

50 Pieces of fine white Cotton —50 Pieces Sheeting Ditto—20 Pieces Calico —40 Gross Buttons—10 Pieces Cambrick —2 Pieces Men's Satins—Fine Broade ditto— 6 Pieces Bandannoes—Plaid Cinderick —10 Reams of Writing Paper—and sundry other Articles.

Newport, April 12, 1796.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER, deceased, are again called upon for a Settlement;—as the Subscriber has received positive Instructions to put in Suit, at the ensuing May Term, all Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. &c. belonging to said Estate.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport April 12, 1796

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. Charles Fisher's, Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-street.

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, April 12 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMON DAVIS,

A few Barrels of PITCH, and a Trunk of SEWING SILK.

TO BE SOLD, BY

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

A few Hogsheads of retailing MOLASSES, of the first Quality, and about 200 Bushels of POTATOES, cheap for Cash.

GARDEN SEEDS

To be Sold at CHARLES DUNBAR's Shop opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's.

Also Red Clover, White Clover, Herd's Burden's, and Red-Top GRASS.

Newport, April 11, 1796.

Just received, and for Sale, by

Henry G. Champlin,

At his Store, in Thames-Street, just below the Red-Market,

Clover Grass Seed and Herd's

Ditto, from 1 lb. to 100 Weight.

Where also may be purchased, a great Variety of DRY GOODS, as cheap as Ever.

Newport, April 12, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, with a large Garden, and a good Well of Water, situated on the West Side of the Main-Street:——For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 11, 1796.

To be Sold, by

Robert Stevens,

A BRIGANTINE of One Hundred Tons Burthen, now repairing, and will be fit for Sea in Fourteen Days.

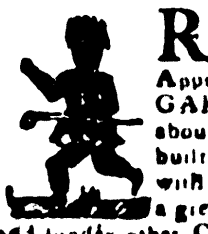
Newport, 11th April, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable and pleasantly situated LOT, belonging to the Subscribers, containing One Acre, in Little-Compton, about the Middle of the Town—Said Lot has on it a large new House, a Mill-House, a Currier's Shop, a good Tan-Yard, a Stable, a good Orchard, with a large Brook running through the same, Summer and Winter, and is well Wall'd.—For Terms, apply to JOSEPH WILBER, or WALTER WILBER, at Little-Compton.

To be SOLD,

A FARM, lying in North-Kingstown, about Three Miles W. S. W. from Bissell's Mills, containing about 100 Acres, with a Dwelling-House, good Cellar, and a very large new Barn thereon; is well wooded and watered.——For further Particulars, inquire of PETER PHILLIPS, Esq; at Wickford, or OLIVER R. WARNER, in Newport.—Who has to Let, as soon as may be wanted, a few Lots of Land, at the Head of the Town, in excellent Order, very convenient for Meadows or Pasturing.——Also, has for Sale, by the large or small Quantity, several Tons of excellent Clover and other HAY.



RAN away, from the Subscriber, the 29th of March last, an Apprentice Indian Boy, named JOSEPH GARDNER, Seventeen Years of Age, about Five Feet Ten Inches high, well built, long Hair; wore and carried away with him, a Butter-Nut coloured Coatee, a grey Jacket, a Pair of Fustian Overhalls, and sundry other Clothing —— Whoever will take up, and return said Boy to me, shall have THREE DOLLARS Reward, and necessary Charges paid, if they do not exceed Three Dollars:—All Persons are forbid harbouring, employing, or carrying off said Boy, on Penalty of the Law.

JAMES WELLS.

Hopkinton, April 1, 1796.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Worshipful Town-Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of EDWARD PERRY, late of Newport, Yeoman, (deceased) represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose: All Persons having any Demands against said Estate, are requested, if they shall think fit, to bring in their Claims, to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within said Time.

ROBERT TAYLOR, } *Commissioners.*
EDMUND TOWNSEND, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

EDWARD PERRY, *Administrator.*

Newport, April 4, 1796.

We the Subscribers being, by the Worshipful Town-Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JAMES D. WAY, late of Newport, Cooper, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose: All Persons having any Demands against said Estate, are requested, if they think proper, to bring in their Claims, to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within said Time.

WILLIAM MOORE. } *Commissioners.*
EDWARD STANHOPE }

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MARY ANN WAY, *Administratrix.*

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District of Newport, April 11.

ENTERED,

	From
Brig Maria, Read,	Isle of May
—— Sophia, Cranston,	Havanna
Schooner Rover, Brayton,	Ditto
Sloop Providence, Arnold,	Jacmel
—— Delight, Kent,	Alexandria
—— Lily, Effeerk,	Ditto
—— Dolphin, Gates,	New York
—— Friendship, Peterson,	Ditto
Schooner Susannah, Westcott,	Norfolk
—— Bell, Tallman,	Washington
Sloop Harmony, Paddleford,	New London
—— Nancy, Brown,	Baltimore
Brig Sally, Brown,	Surinam
—— Ruth, Mayberry,	St. Marks

CLEARED,

	For
Ship William, Hicks,	Manila and Canton
Brig Favourite, Buffum,	Cape Nichola Mole
—— Columbia, Snell,	St. Thomas's
Sloop Nancy, Baker,	New York
—— Lily, Hicks,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Anthony,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Reynolds,	Ditto
—— Brandywine, Borden,	Norfolk
Schooner Ranger, Coffee,	Ditto

TO BE SOLD, AT
Public Auction,
At GARDNER & DEAN's STORE,
On FRIDAY, *the* 15*th of April, at Ten o'Clock, A. M.*

50 Pieces of fine white Cotton —50 Pieces Sheeting Ditto—20 Pieces Calico —40 Gross Buttons—10 Pieces Cambrick —2 Pieces Men's Satins—Fine Broade cths— 6 Pieces Bandannoes—Plated Candlesticks—10 Reams of Writing Paper—and sundry other Articles.

Newport, April 12, 1796.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER, deceased, are again called upon for a Settlement;—as the Subscriber has received positive Instructions to put in Suit, at the ensuing May Term, all Notes, Bonds, Accounts, &c. &c. belonging to said Estate.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport April 11, 1796

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. Charles Fekes's, Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-street.

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the aboresaid Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, April 11 1796.

FOR SALE, BY
SIMON DAVIS,
A few Barrels of PITCH, and a Trunk of SEWING SILK.

TO BE SOLD, BY
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
A few Hogsheads of retailing MOLASSES, of the first Quality, and about 200 Bushels of POTATOES, cheap for Cash.

GARDEN SEEDS

To be Sold at CHARLES DUNBAR's Shop opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's.

Also Red Clover, White Clover, Herd's, Burden's, and Red-Top GRASS.

Newport, April 11, 1796.

Just received, and for Sale, by
Henry G. Champlin,
At his Store, in Thames-Street, just below the Red-Market,

Clover Grass Seed and Herd's
Ditto, from 1 lb. to 100 Weight.

Where also may be purchased, a great Variety of DRY GOODS, as cheap as Ever.

Newport, April 12, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, with a large Garden, and a good Well of Water, situated on the West Side of the Main-Street:——For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 11, 1796.

To be Sold, by
Robert Stevens,
A BRIGANTINE of One Hundred Tons Burthen, now repairing, and will be fit for Sea in Fourteen Days.

Newport, 11th April, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable and pleasantly situated LOT, belonging to the Subscribers, containing One Acre, in Little-Compton, about the Middle of the Town.—Said Lot has on it a large new House, a Mill-House, a Currier's Shop, a good Tan-Yard, a Stable, a good Orchard, with a large Brook running through the same, Summer and Winter, and is well Wall'd.—For Terms, apply to JOSEPH WILBER, or WALTER WILBER, at Little-Compton.

To be SOLD,

A FARM, lying in North-Kingstown, about Three Miles W. S. W. from Bissell's Mills, containing about 200 Acres, with a Dwelling-House, good Crib, and a very large new Barn thereon; is well wooded and watered.——For further Particulars, inquire of PETER PHILLIPS, Esq; at Wickford, or OLIVER R. WARNER, in Newport.—Who has to Let, as soon as may be wanted, a few Lots of Land, at the Head of the Town, in excellent Order, very convenient for Meadows or Pasturing.——Also, has for Sale, by the large or small Quantity, several Tons of excellent Clover and other HAY.

RAN away, from the Subscriber, the 27th of March last, an Apprentice Indian Boy, named JOSEPH GARDNER, Seventeen Years of Age, about Five Feet Ten Inches high, well built, long Hair; wore and carried away with him, a Butter-Nut coloured Coat, a grey Jacket, a Pair of Fustian Overhalls, and sundry other Clothing —— Whoever will take up, and return said Boy to me, shall have THREE DOLLARS Reward, and necessary Charges paid, if they do not exceed Three Dollars:—All Persons are forbid harbouring, employing, or carrying off said Boy, on Penalty of the Law.

JAMES WELLS.

Hopkinton, April 8, 1796.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Worshipful Town-Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of EDWARD PERRY, late of Newport, Yeoman, (deceased) represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose: All Persons having any Demands against said Estate, are requested, if they shall think fit, to bring in their Claims, to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within said Time.

ROBERT TAYLOR, } *Commis-*
EDMUND TOWNSEND, } *sioners.*

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

EDWARD PERRY, *Administrator.*

Newport, April 4, 1796.

We the Subscribers being, by the Worshipful Town-Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JAMES D. WAY, late of Newport, Cooper, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose: All Persons having any Demands against said Estate, are requested, if they think proper, to bring in their Claims, to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within said Time.

WILLIAM MOORE, } *Commis-*
EDWARD STANHOPE } *sioners.*

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

MARY ANN WAY, *Administratrix.*

Newport, April 4, 1796.

From a late London Paper.

A TALE.
BY THE REVEREND MR. BISHOP.

Quod petis hic eſt.

NO plate had John and Joan to hoard,
Plain folks, in humble plight;
One only tankard crown'd their board,
And that was fill'd each night.

Along whoſe inner bottom ſketch'd,
In pride of chubby grace,
Some rude engraver's hand had etch'd,
A baby Angel's face.

John ſwallow'd firſt a moderate ſup;
But Joan was not like John,
For when her lips once touch'd the cup,
She twill'd till all was gone.

John often urg'd her to drink fair,
But ſhe ne'er chang'd a jot;
She luv'd to ſee the Angel there,
And therefore drain'd the pot.

When John found all remonſtrance vain,
Another card he play'd;
And, where the *Angel* ſtood ſo plain,
He got a *Devil* portray'd.

John ſaw the horns, Joan ſaw the tail,
Yet Joan as ſtoutly quaff'd;
And ever when ſhe reach'd the ale,
She clear'd it at a draught.

John ſtar'd, with wonder petrify'd,
His hairs roſe on his pate;
And "Why does guzzle now," he cry'd,
"At this enormous rate?"

"O John," ſays ſhe, "am I to blame?
"I can't in conſcience ſtay:—
"For ſure, 'twould be a burning ſhame,
"*To leave the* DEVIL *a drop!*"

FOR SALE,

800 Barrels of prime PORK,

and a Quantity of the beſt Iſle-of-May SALT.—Apply to

SIMEON MARTIN.

Newport, April 4, 1796.

To be Sold, by

ROBERT STEVENS,

At his STORE,

An Aſſortment of Calicoes,

Iriſh Linens,
Broadcloths and Kerſeymeres,
Brandy, by the Pipe,
Bohea Tea, in Cheſts and Half Cheſts, or by the Dozen lb.
Superfine and fine Flour by the Barrel,
Rock Salt, by the Buſhel,
Tar by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

Newport, April 4, 1796.

Grafted Apple-Trees,

To be Sold by

THOMAS PECKHAM.

Newport, April 4 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HULL of a well-built Sloop, of about 80 Tons Burthen, if apply'd for in a Fortnight or Three Weeks;—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 2. 1796.

Once more!

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of JETHRO STARBUCK, jun. late of Nantucket, deceaſed, are again requeſted to exhibit them to PAUL GARDNER, jun. and OBED MITCHELL, Adminiſtrators to ſaid Eſtate. Thoſe in Newport and Providence are deſired to preſent them to Captain JOSEPH SWAIN (now in Newport from Nantucket) as ſoon as may be.

Newport, 3d Mo. 29th, 1796.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber on the 1ſt of January laſt, a Negro Woman, named FIBBO, about 30 Years of Age.—Whoever will take up ſaid Wench, and return her to her Maſter, ſhall have FIVE CENTS Reward, and no Charges.

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN, jun.

All Perſons are forbid harbouring or concealing her, as they will anſwer it on the Penalty of the Law.

South Kingſtown, April 4, 1796.

State of RHODE ISLAND *&c.*

Providence, March 25, 1796.

THE Creditors of WANTON CRARY, of North-Kingſtown, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport, on the Firſt Wedneſday in May next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition, now pending before the General Aſſembly, for the Benefit of the Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. March 29, 1796.

THE Creditors of TIMOTHY BROWNELL, of Middletown, in the County of Newport, Butcher, alias Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Newport, on the Firſt Wedneſday in May next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why his Petition, for the Benefit of the Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

The *YOUNG NIMROD,*

A dark bay, of Size, Blood, and Figure,

Will Cover at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, at Five Dollars the Seaſon, or Eight Dollars for an inſured Colt.

Good Paſturing, for Mares, at 3 s. per Week.

Newport, April 4 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General Treaſurer's Office,

Tallow-Candles and Soap,

Wholeſale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Caſh, and the higheſt Price, conſtantly given for ASHES.

Newport April 5. 1796.

FOR SALE, a LOT and very convenient STORE thereon, in good Repair, on the Long-Wharf.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, March 29 1796.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk—Malaga, and *St Lucar* WINES by the Caſk—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Walſh's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—Weſt India RUM by the Hogſhead—and CASSIA by the lb.

March 29, 1796.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
A new Supply of French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
RAISINS by the Caſk,
Port and Liſbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd, &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glaſs, 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box. French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glaſſes, Wholeſale and Retail,
Beſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
Hyſon Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL Thouſand Feet of well-ſeaſoned PINE BOARDS, ſtuck above a Year, at the Price of green Lumber——and a few Loads of the beſt HAY.

Likewiſe, on a liberal Credit,

Fine old Teneriffe WINE, by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk, entitled to a Drawback on Exportation.—This Article may be exchanged for Weſt India Rum, Engliſh Goods, Country Produce, or any other Article of Merchandize.—Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well known Eſtate, the TAMMANY HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Eſq; deceaſed, ſituated in Newport, Rhode Iſland—conſiſting of about Seven Hundred Acres of choice arable and paſture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.—This Eſtate is advantageouſly ſituated—plentifully watered—commands an extenſive Proſpect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.—Has upon it Orchards, of the beſt engrafted Fruit Trees; and Three handſome Farm-Houſes, in good Repair.—In the elegant and extenſive Gardens, belonging to the ſame, are ſeveral Fiſh-Ponds—Bathing Streams, Summer-Houſes, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free-Stone—The Ruins of a large Manſion Houſe, conſumed by Fire.—For Terms of Purchaſe &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Eſq'rs, at Newport, Rhode Iſland—Dr. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boſton—Mr. SAMUEL BRECK, jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Eſq; at New York.

---

300 Acres of Land, ſituated in Hopkinton, in this State, for Sale, by

Chriſtopher Ellery.

State of Rhode Iſland,
Newport, March 21, 1796.

The PARTNERSHIP of Clarke and Hammond

Diſſolves (by the exiſting Contract) on the Firſt Day of next May.——All Perſons who are indebted to, or that have Demands upon, ſaid Partnerſhip, are deſired to call and ſettle the ſame, at, or before the above mentioned Time.

They now have on Hand, ſundry Articles, which they will ſell Cheap for Caſh, or good Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode Iſland—among which are,

Bohea TEA, in Cheſts, Half and Quarter Cheſts,
BRANDY (French) in Pipes—NUTMEGS, per lb.
Jamaica SPIRITS and Weſt-India RUM, by the Puncheon.
SUGAR, in Hogſheads and Barrels—WINDOW-GLASS per Box.
GRINDSTONES per Ton.
ANCHORS of various Sizes—SNUFF per Keg.
A Quantity of BEEF and PORK, &c. &c.—And,
A Conſignment of 100 Bolts of Ravens DUCK, entitled to Drawback.

CLARKE & HAMMOND.

Newport, February 22 1796

Giles Hoſier

Has now for Sale as uſual

Prime mild Stout,

By the Dozen, or Half Dozen—Twelve Shillings per Dozen.

By a ſmaller Quantity—Fifteen Pence per Bottle.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,
Millrick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Ruſſia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
GENEVA by the Pipe, Barrel, or Caſe,
MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead
A few Hogſheads of Demerara RUM, by the Hogſhead,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, by the Cheſt, or Dozen Pounds
BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk,
Brown SUGAR by the Barrel,
FLOUR and TAR, by the Barrel,
SEA COAL, by the Chaldron,
Mould and dipped TALLOW CANDLES, by the 100 Weight
Jamaica SUGAR by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
SPERMACETI CANDLES, by the Box or Boxes.

An excellent Lot of Land on the Main-Street, known by the Name of Emery's Corner, with a good Well of Water thereon, will be ſold Cheap for the Caſh.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

FOR SALE, BY

Chriſtor. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Ruſſia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER'S *Wharf*

ABOUT 3000 lbs. of excellent SHIP-BREAD, cheap for Caſh.

From a late London Paper.

A TALE.

BY THE REVEREND MR. BISHOP.

Quod petis hic eſt.

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In pride of chubby grace,
Some rude engraver's hand had etch'd,
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And therefore drain'd the pot.

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Newport, April 4, 1796.

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State of RHODE-ISLAND, *&c.*

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State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. March 29, 1796.

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RAISINS by the Caſk,
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A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd, &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glaſs, 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glaſſes, Wholeſale and Retail,
Beſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
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Clarke and Hammond

Diſſolves (by the exiſting Contract) on the Firſt Day of next May.—All Perſons who are indebted to, or that have Demands upon, ſaid Partnerſhip, are deſired to call and ſettle the ſame, at, or before the above mentioned Time.

They now have on Hand, ſundry Articles, which they will ſell Cheap for Caſh, or good Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode Iſland—among which are,

Bohea TEA, in Cheſts, Half and Quarter Cheſts,
BRANDY (French) in Pipes—NUTMEGS, per lb.
Jamaica SPIRITS and Weſt-India RUM, by the Puncheon.
SUGAR, in Hogſheads and Barrels—WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.
GRINDSTONES per Ton.
ANCHORS of various Sizes—SNUFF per Keg.
A Quantity of BEEF and PORK, &c. &c.—And,
A Conſignment of 100 Bolts of Ravens DUCK, entitled to Drawback.

CLARKE & HAMMOND.

Newport, February 22 1796.

Giles Hoſier

Has now for Sale as uſual

Prime mild Stout,

By the Dozen, or Half Dozen—Twelve Shillings per Dozen.

By a ſmaller Quantity—Fifteen Pence, per Bottle.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,

Miſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,

Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Ruſſia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
GENEVA by the Pipe, Barrel, or Caſe,
MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead.
A few Hogſheads of Demerara RUM, by the Hogſhead,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, by the Cheſt, or Dozen Pounds.
BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk,
Brown SUGAR by the Barrel,
FLOUR and TAR, by the Barrel,
SEA COAL, by the Chaldron,
Mould and dipped TALLOW CANDLES, by the 100 Weight.
Jamaica SUGAR by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
SPERMACETI CANDLES, by the Box or Boxes.

An excellent Lot of Land on the Main-Street, known by the Name of Emery's Corner, with a good Well of Water thereon, will be ſold Cheap for the Caſh.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

FOR SALE, BY

Chriſtor. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Ruſſia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER's Wharf.

ABOUT 3000 lbs. of excellent SHIP-BREAD, cheap for Caſh.